

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

Clothing: Up a bit. When the April index is issued, it will may be higher because of the introduction of the spring lines.

SERVICES WILL GOING

Services: Higher. Costs of medical and personal care are still climbing, but again the rate of rise has perceptibly slowed.

So, where do you come out? If you have a steady job with year-to-year pay increases of more than 1 1/2 percent, you come out ahead. Your "real" purchasing power is continuing to increase an average of 2 percent a year.

As a housewife, you also can come out ahead if you shop with moderate care. Taking advantage of the food specials and bargain sales in reputable stores can cut big chunks from your expenses.

We cannot ignore the tragedy of the millions who are unemployed and the millions who are wholly dependent on small, fixed pensions. These challenges we must meet.

But for the vast majority, 1963 is shaping up as another good year.

THE CUBAN SITUATION

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I am sure the Record will reveal that I have refrained from making any extremist type statements on the Cuban situation, but I have been sitting here long enough to have heard some of the comments made about some of the positions of the Republican Party. I wish to say, speaking as only one Member on the Republican side of the Senate, I wholeheartedly endorse the principle of a bipartisan foreign policy and particularly with respect to Cuba. I also point out that we do have a bipartisan foreign policy with respect to Cuba. That is not the problem.

The problem is that while we have a bipartisan foreign policy with respect to Cuba, and the Republicans and Democrats alike are joined together on it, one reason why the Republicans and a good many of the Democrats, I might point out, are unhappy about the situation is that we have not had an implementation of that policy. Until we have an implementation of the policy, I fear and regret this is going to be an issue.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I know I share the feeling of all those who heard the majority leader. We commend him upon the dispassionate and objective critique that he has made of the speech of the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING]—the speech which he is now making before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. It is characteristic of the majority leader's fairness.

The speech of the majority leader has meaning because, in the last few weeks and months, there has been some criticism, which I believe unjustified, of the junior Senator from New York because he has made from time to time comments and recommendations regarding our policy in Cuba. I know that on several occasions, after hearing his speeches or reading them, I have said on the floor that I have considered his speeches to be constructive, informative, and useful. They did not bear the mark of a "war hawk" or, as the majority leader has said, "war whooper."

I know that a great many of us feel strongly that bipartisanship in foreign policy is essential, particularly in regard to issues which bear upon the security of the country.

Bipartisanship is always difficult to describe. I know I have attempted to do so several times. I believe it means we should be mutually thoughtful, constructive, moderate, just, and fair in our discussion of these issues, and have the knowledge that when a decision is made at last by the President of the United States, we must support him, and support him gladly.

I think it is also agreed there should be an opportunity, under bipartisan policy, to discuss these matters and discuss them fully.

I know we remember, at the time of the crisis last fall, the great concern we felt when we were briefed and knew the country might be very close to war. There was deep concern among the people of the country, and we stood by the President when he made his courageous decision.

What happened at that time points up the danger of the continuing situation—one which under certain circumstances might again lead to war.

What has troubled me, and I think it has troubled a great many people in this country, is the feeling which the Senator from New York mentioned a while ago—a feeling of unclearness, a feeling that the policy or goals of the administration on Cuba are unclear, unclear to the people, difficult as is the problem.

I believe the Soviet presence in this hemisphere is really the issue which troubles the people. It is their presence in Cuba which gives power and authority to Castro. It is troubling not only because it establishes a base for arms and subversion, but also because it gives strength and force and support to Castro and to Communist elements throughout this hemisphere.

I consider that a goal which the people of our country would understand, and one which is rightful, is the continued insistence by the administration that Soviet Russia must withdraw its troops. For if circumstances develop because of their presence which provoke or increase the danger to our security, we might again have to face the issue which the President faced last fall.

Now I wish to ask the majority leader a question, and I speak with knowledge and understanding of the problems facing the President of the United States—a man whom we knew in the Senate, whom we respected then, and respect today. I have no doubt that the President is trying to bring about the removal of Soviet troops. It was stated last fall, and on many occasions since, that Soviet Chairman Khrushchev said the Soviet troops would be withdrawn.

If it is a matter of which the majority leader has cognizance, and on which he can speak out, I would like to know if that was his understanding.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that that was the understanding of the Senator from Montana, and still is his understanding. However,

I would point out that, to the best of my knowledge, no date certain was set when they would be taken out of Cuba, and to the best of my knowledge, the President's statement to the effect that there are approximately 12,000 Soviet troops and technicians remaining in Cuba, from a high of 22,000 last October or November, is approximately correct.

The Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] cites the figure 17,000. I do not know what the source of his information is except that he has referred to naval personnel as having informed him on some subjects. But certainly, if the President of the United States cannot depend on the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who in turn is not only to intelligence which his own Agency furnishes, but that which is furnished by other intelligence groups in our country, then I do not know whom he can depend. I personally am prepared to take the President's word, and I do so wholeheartedly and unquestionably.

The Senator from New York has said we should not play the numbers game. He cites the figure 17,000. He refers to the administration figure of 12,000 or 14,000. He brings in 20,000 somewhere. I agree with him that we should not play a numbers game, but we should recognize that our intelligence agencies in this country are adequately staffed with personnel and adequately financed, so far as money is concerned, and these are the agencies which must furnish the administration in power—or any administration—with the best intelligence at their disposal. Only on that basis can the Chief of the Nation, the President, and the National Security Council operate the plans and work out the problems which concern them.

Mr. COOPER. I have never questioned the authority of the President.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Kentucky has not.

Mr. COOPER. I have always assumed the President and the Government have more sources of information and better means of evaluating information than has a Member of the Senate. I accept that as a fact.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the Senator will yield, that was the assumption under which I worked even when Mr. Eisenhower was President of the United States. I think it is a good assumption to work under at all times, because the Congress has made adequate preparations to take care of the right kind of agencies to furnish the right kind of information to the persons who have the right to conduct the foreign affairs of this country.

Mr. COOPER. I have always assumed the thesis expressed by the distinguished majority leader, although these agencies can make mistakes. But I want to get off the subject of numbers, and emphasize the policy—the goal which the people of the United States will understand, one which is valid, and one which the majority leader has said, and I think correctly, can be bottomed upon the promise of Khrushchev. It is that our administration will do everything in its